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Planning and Planting the Home Grounds by

The Templin-Crockett-Bradley Co.
5700 Detroit Ave. . . . Cleveland Ohio.

Planning and Planting the Home Grounds

THE name of this book fully explains its purpose. It will prove most helpful to those who have thought it impossible to do anything worth while toward permanently beautifying a home without the services of a landscape architect. You no doubt have friends, who have built new homes and have done practically no planting aside from the lawn, just because of this mistaken idea.

MAKE YOUR OWN PLANS—If you wish to improve your own place, the easiest way to get started and the most economical way is to take a large sheet of paper, draw roughly, the outline of your lot, as large as the paper will permit and place the house and buildings in the right positions.

Probably your first thought will be to plan for the front of the house. Look through the following pages until you see a grouping of shrubs which you think would look nice if placed in front of your own porch. If you are fond of hedges, select the one you think would suit you. Below each of the pictures you will see a drawing with figures in the small circles. These indicate how many and which varieties of plants were used in the picture.

Make similar circles for the position of the plants on your own drawing, then fill in the figures which you have selected. Then do the same thing where your walk or drive joins the sidewalk in case you wish to plant something there, too.

Next, consider the foundation walls at the sides and rear, if you wish to partly shield its unsightly appearance from the street and to break the necessarily harsh lines. Follow the same method of placing small circles at the place each plant is to go and fill in the figures, indicating the kind of plant to be used.

FOR THE GARDEN—You are now ready to proceed with the back yard which includes your flower or vegetable garden. Pages 4, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13 show you a wide assortment of garden plans. It is possible that you would not wish to use any one plan as we have given it but that parts of two or more plans would suit you better. That is where this book fits in so well. We know that very few people want just the same thing but by picking out parts of what we suggest, you can have a place which will really show originality and at the same time will look nicely arranged.

The night before we wrote this page, a severe drop in temperature changed a heavy rain to a heavy snow and in the morning every tree, shrub and building was heavy with pure white snow. And it was this beautiful effect which brought home to us the thought that shrubbery is not only beautiful when it is in full leaf but in the winter, too, it surely does look pretty.

NO FEES TO PAY—Spend a short time with this book as we have suggested above and you will see your home in an entirely new light. By doing the work of planning, you have no fees to pay and can put the cost of the fees into more shrubs and plants for your garden.

Do not send us your drawing. Make up a list of the items you will need on the order blank and send it in to us. Keep your drawing until your goods arrive and you will know where everything belongs.

We do not maintain an expensive staff of experts to handle your plans for you and the result is you can buy what you need at a more reasonable price.

BUILD AN ARBOR—If you have a love for carpentering and would like a nice arbor for your roses or grape vines, the details on pages 14 and 15 will help you to get just the right materials. Better build one if you have room for it.

Remember that even a small sum invested in planting about your home will not only make it a more pleasant place in which to live but will actually make it worth more money in the eyes of a prospective purchaser. The increase will amount to many times the sum you spent.

Please do not wait until planting time to draw up your plans. Do it now and you can have time to check them over two or three times. If you wait until planting time you will probably hurry. Talk it over with your family and you will be surprised at the keen interest each one will take in this real family affair.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS—The brief planting instructions on Page 15 and help you to do the planting right, in case you have had no previous experience.

Tell any of your friends who are thinking of building a home that they can obtain a copy of this book by sending 25 cents to The Templin-Crockett-Bradley Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and asking for "Planning and Planting The Home Grounds."

If this book proves as helpful to you as we know it can, we shall have been of real service to you, which is the big thing we are striving for in the conduct of this business.

Remember, "It's not a home till it's planted."



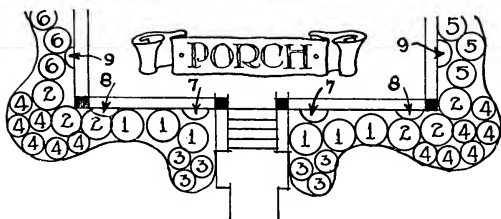
Plan A

Isn't this an attractive arrangement for the low bungalow type of residence?

No. 1—	6 Spirea Van Houttei	-----	\$2.10
2—	6 Iboia Privet	-----	1.20
3—	6 Japanese Barberry	-----	1.20
4—	12 Snowberry	-----	4.00
5—	3 Weigelia, Rosea	-----	1.20
6—	3 Forsythia, Golden Bells	-----	1.00
7—	2 Vines, Dutchman's Pipe	-----	.75
8—	2 Clematis Paniculata	-----	.75
9—	2 Perkins Roses, Red and White	-----	.80

42 plants, 2 yr. 18-24 and 2-3 feet-----\$13.00

42 plants, 1 yr. size 12 to 18 inch----- 6.50



This plan gives you a wide variety of shrubs in a small space.

Success with the Lawn

The lawn is the most important factor to be considered in developing the home grounds. It is the open foreground in the home picture, and should present an unbroken view, rather than broken up by promiscuous planting of trees, shrubs and flower beds. Generally speaking, these planting should be in irregular clumps or clusters near the house, and bordering the grounds.

PREPARING THE SOIL. This should be considered before excavation for the cellar is begun by removing the top soil, not only over the cellar, but for ten to fifteen feet beyond, piling it in a convenient corner to be used when grading the lawn. Too often when the lawn is graded, ready for seeding, there is little more than clay from the cellar in sight and then people wonder what is the matter with their lawn. Another common practice is to grade the clay sub-soil to shape, and cover it with two or three inches of rich, light-top soil. Again there is sure to be trouble, as the light-top soil is not sufficient depth to retain moisture during the hot, dry midsummer season.

If the available top soil is only two or three inches deep, it will be much more satisfactory to dig and thoroughly incorporate the soil with the clay to a depth of six or eight inches, as the grass roots will soon go to the bottom, where there will be sufficient moisture to maintain a normal growth.

LAWN SEED. To produce a fine, velvety turf (or "Greensward as the English call it") throughout the season, a careful blending of several varieties is desirable to meet the various conditions of soil and climate. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most important, and is largely used in all mixtures. Canada Blue Grass, Red Top, The Fescues, Bent Grasses and White Clover are also used in various combinations.

OUR IDEAL AND SHADY NOOK LAWN MIXTURES described in our general catalog are the best that we know how to put up, containing just the right proportions of the best varieties to produce a durable, evergreen sod. Sow 1 lb. per 30 sq. feet.

FERTILIZING THE LAWN. There are three distinct items of plant food required in all well balanced

fertilizers, viz: Nitrogen or Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. Experts claim that one ton of grass takes from the soil about forty pounds of Ammonia, seventeen pounds of Phosphoric Acid, and thirty-six pounds of Potash. Stable manure is very satisfactory if available but is very hard to get in the cities. Other good fertilizers available are Bone Meal, Pulverized Sheep Manure and Sulfate of Ammonia.

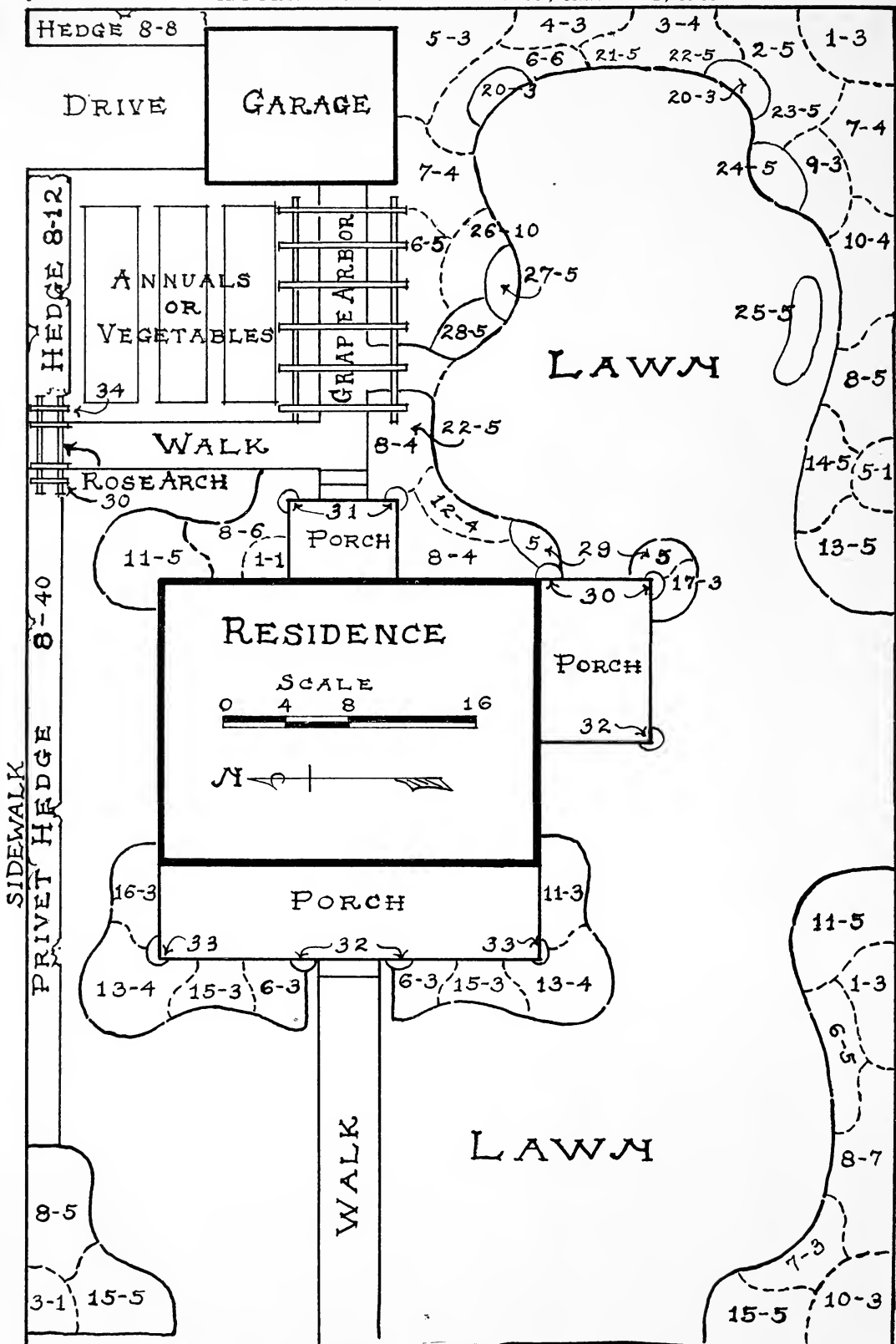
BONE MEAL. The effect is not immediate but is very lasting. It may be applied any time during the year, early spring and late summer and fall being the preferred times. Apply about 5 lbs. of Bone Meal to 100 sq. feet.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. Best applied in early spring—the nitrogen in it being quickly available. Use 5 lbs. for every 100 sq. feet.

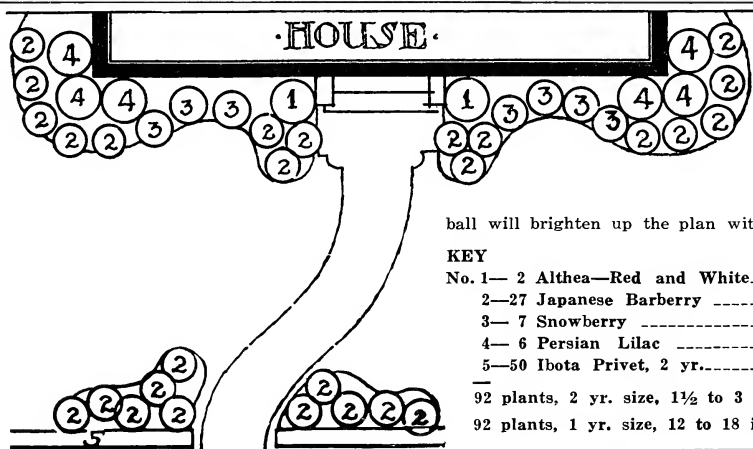
SULFATE OF AMMONIA is a quick acting stimulant. When used alone apply $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 100 sq. feet or use it just on the bare spots of an old lawn. It is a good plan to mix 5 lbs. of Sulfate of Ammonia with a 100 lb. sack of Bone Meal and use them together.

THE USE OF LIME. Hydrated Agricultural Lime is a very important part of lawn maintenance. For wet soils, heavy clays and shady spots are liable to become acid or sour and lime counteracts this. A good application every other year at least is advisable on most lawn soils. It greatly improves the texture of heavy clays. Lime may be applied anytime except during the summer. Use 5 lbs. per 100 sq. feet, 50 lbs. per 1000 sq. feet.

Our local customers may get anything in the line of fertilizers direct from us. If you live a distance away purchase locally to save freight.



SUGGESTION DIAGRAM NO. 1 (Keyed description on opposite page).



Plan B

Here is a simple yet very attractive planting that fits exceedingly well the type of residence illustrated. The blooms of Althea and Snow-

ball will brighten up the plan with their color.

KEY

No. 1— 2 Althea—Red and White\$.80
2—27 Japanese Barberry 3.50
3— 7 Snowberry 2.45
4— 6 Persian Lilac 2.70
5—50 Iboia Privet, 2 yr. 7.50
92 plants, 2 yr. size, 1½ to 3 feet\$16.95
92 plants, 1 yr. size, 12 to 18 inch 4.50

Suggestion Diagram No. 1

(Drawing on opposite page).

This shows a complete plan for the home grounds, including shrubbery, vines and roses, hardy perennial flowers and annual flowers, and a vegetable garden. This may be easily adapted to any sized grounds.

On the drawing the first figure indicates the variety suggested while the second figure means the number of plants needed in that particular spot. Where there is no second figure only one specimen plant is needed. Some varieties are duplicated in various parts of the grounds.

SHRUBS

- 1 Golden Elder
- 2 Deutzia
- 3 Bush Honeysuckle
- 4 Althea
- 5 Mock Orange
- 6 Snowberry
- 7 Snowball
- 8 Calif. Privet
- 9 Hydrangea Pan
- 10 Weigelia
- 11 Forsythia
- 12 Indian Currant
- 13 Spirea V.H.
- 14 Spirea A.W.

- 15 J. Barberry
- 16 Lilac
- 17 Spirea, Thunbergii

PERENNIALS

- 20 Yucca
- 21 Platycodon
- 22 Campanula
- 23 Lily of Valley
- 24 Iris German
- 25 Peonies
- 26 Larkspur
- 27 Lemon Lily
- 28 Iris, Jap.
- 29 Hardy Asters

GRAPE ARBOR

Any or all Agawam, Concord, Worden or Niagara. Directions for building Grape Arbor on page 14.

VINES

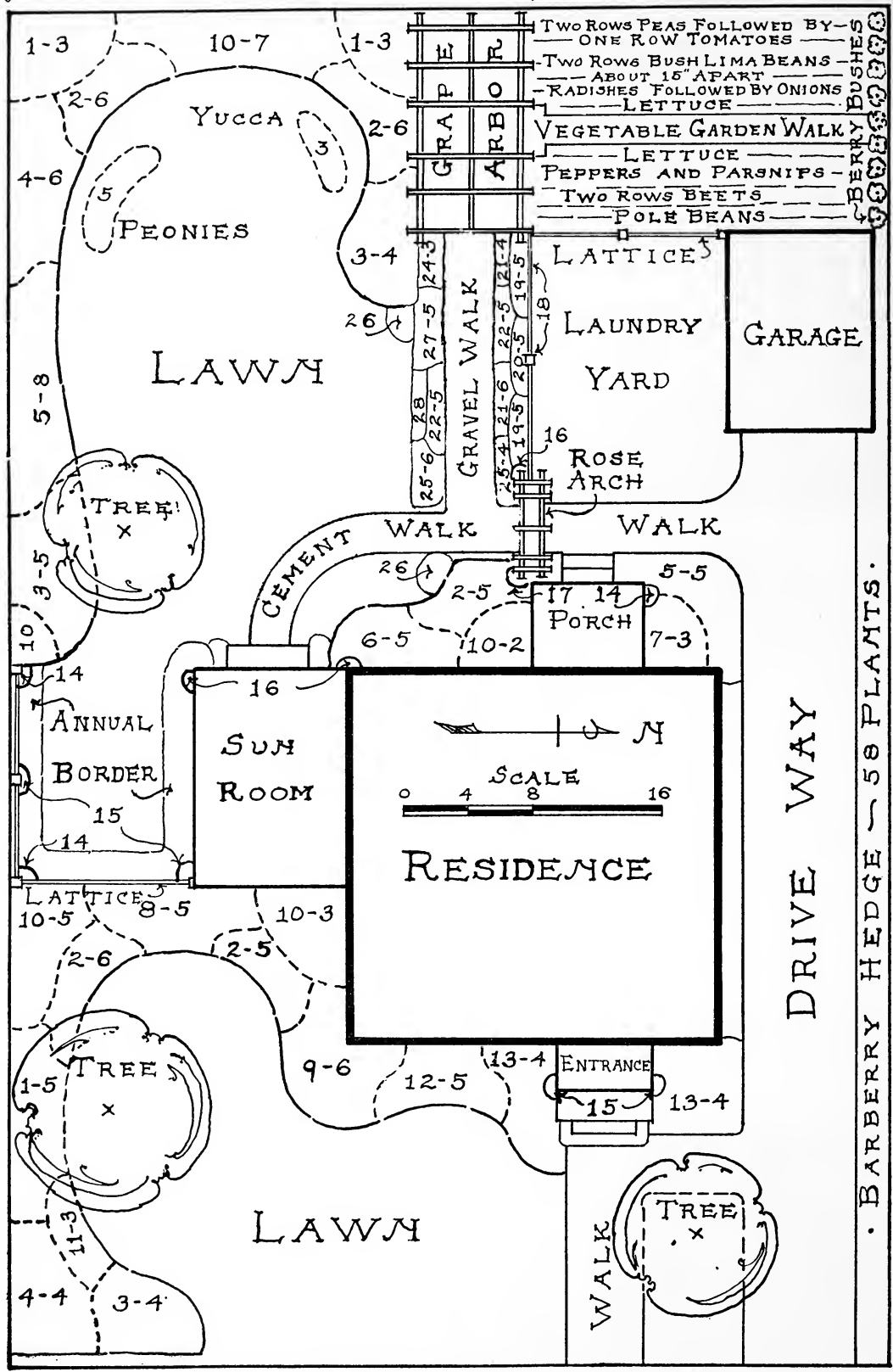
- 30 Climbing Rose Excelsa
- 31 Halls Japan Honeysuckle
- 32 Clematis Paniculata
- 33 Wistaria or Bignonia
- 34 Climbing Rose, Dorothy Perkins.

ANNUAL GARDEN

For either flowers or vegetables as you choose. Select the varieties you like best from our catalog.

COST TO YOU—The Price list with this booklet and our complete catalog will help you to figure out the cost of the entire plan or the part of it that you wish to use.

SUCCESS IN PLANTING—Directions for planting Perennials, Shrubs, Roses, etc., are printed on page 14. With proper precautions it is easy to make the plantings. Arbor building is described on pages 14 and 15.

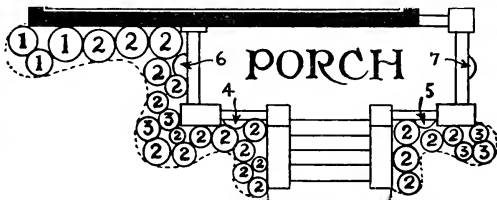


SUGGESTION DIAGRAM NO. 2 (Key and description on opposite page).



Plan C

No. 1—	3 Deutzia Prize of Rochester	-----	\$1.00
2—	27 Japanese Barberry	-----	4.00
3—	6 Spirea Van Houttei	-----	2.10
4—	1 Rose, Dorothy Perkins	-----	.40
5—	1 Rose, Crimson Perkins	-----	.40
6—	1 Clematis Paniculata	-----	.40
7—	1 Halls Honeysuckle	-----	.40
40	The entire planting, 2 yr. size	-----	\$8.70
40	Plants in 1 yr. size	-----	\$4.15



Suggestion Diagram No. 2 (Drawing on opposite page).

Here is another complete home grounds planting with quite a different layout. Perhaps your style of residence is best adapted for a plan of this nature. Notice that there is plenty of lawn and yet liberal plantings of a great variety of shrubs and flowering plants. Varieties are selected to give beauty early, midseason and late.

SHRUBS

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Mock Orange | 3 Forsythia |
| 2 Snowberry | 4 Weigelia Rosea |
| 5 Hydrangea, Hills of Snow | |
| 6 Deutzia, P. of R. | 7 Snowball |
| 8 Bush Honeysuckle | 9 Spirea, V.H. |
| 10 Calif. Privet | 11 Jap. Barberry |
| 12 Indian Currant | 18 Persian Lilac. |

VINES

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 14 Hall's Honeysuckle | 15 Clematis |
| 16 Cl. Rose Excelsa | 17 Dr. Van Fleet |
| 18 Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle | |

PERENNIALS

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 19 Hollyhocks | 24 Lemon Lily |
| 20 Golden Glow | 25 Campanula |
| 21 Larkspur | 26 Peony |
| 22 Aquilegia | 27 Shasta Daisy |
| 23 Platycodons | |

ANNUAL FLOWERS

Pick out your favorites for cut flowers. Be sure to include Asters, Snapdragons, Bachelor's Buttons, Cosmos, Phlox, Alyssum, Zinnias, and Pansies.

GRAPES FOR ARBOR

Concord, Niagara, Agawam, Worens. (Descriptions and prices of each in catalog).

VEGETABLE GARDEN

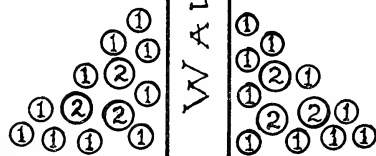
Every home grounds should have at least a small vegetable garden to provide fresh dainties for the table. For more complete vegetable lay out see page 11.

THE COST TO YOU—Turn to the price list with this booklet and our catalog and you will be surprised at the really low cost of this complete home planting.

TWO SUGGESTIONS

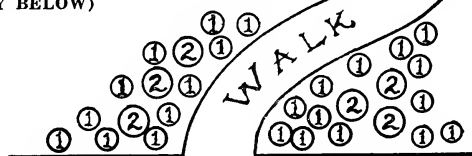
For corner Walk Shrub Plantings.

(KEY BELOW)



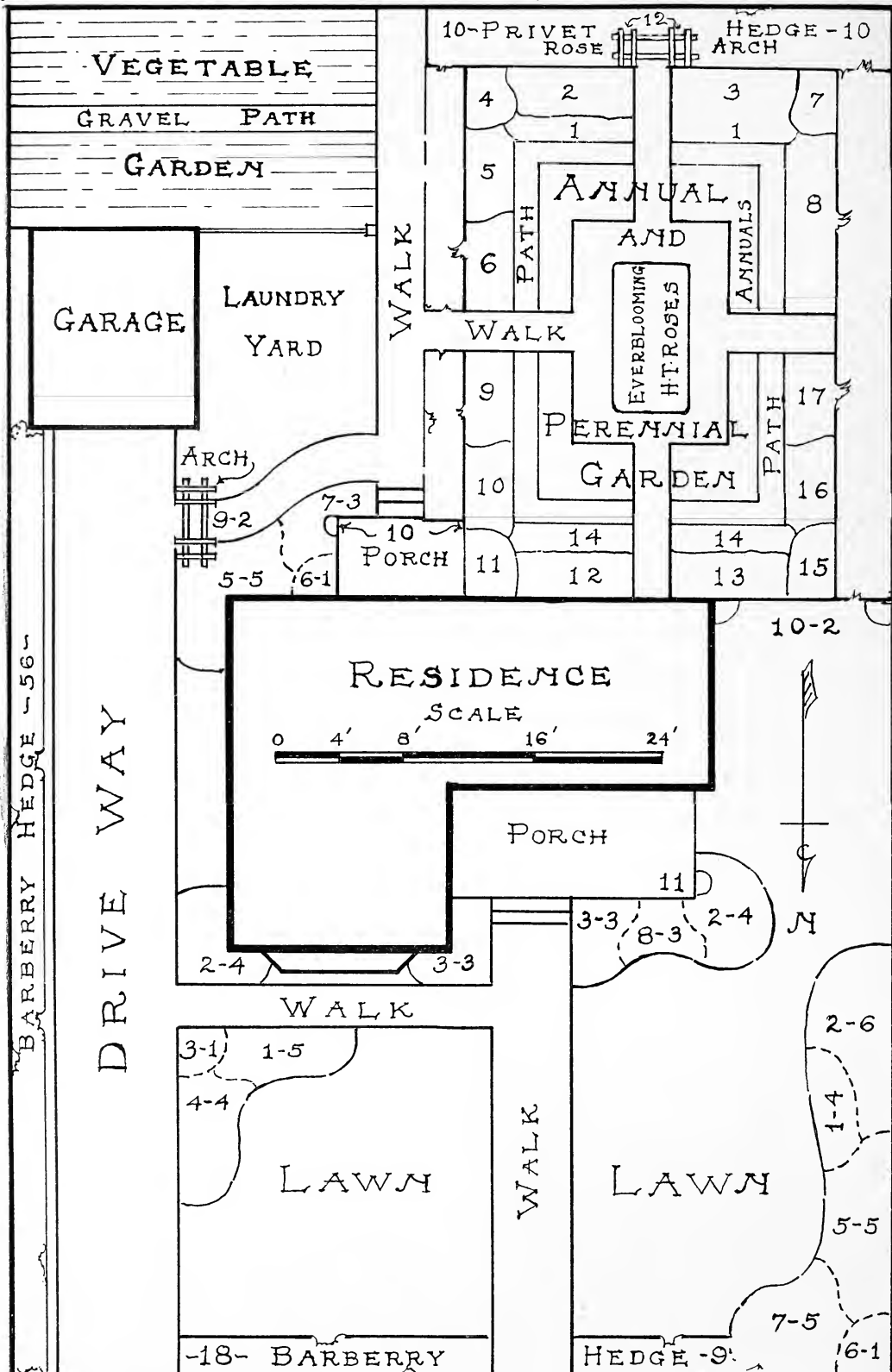
RIGHT ANGLE WALK

KEY—1 Jap. Barberry 20 plants
2 Snowberry 6 plants
COST—For 1 yr. plants, \$3.00; 2 yr. plants, \$5.40

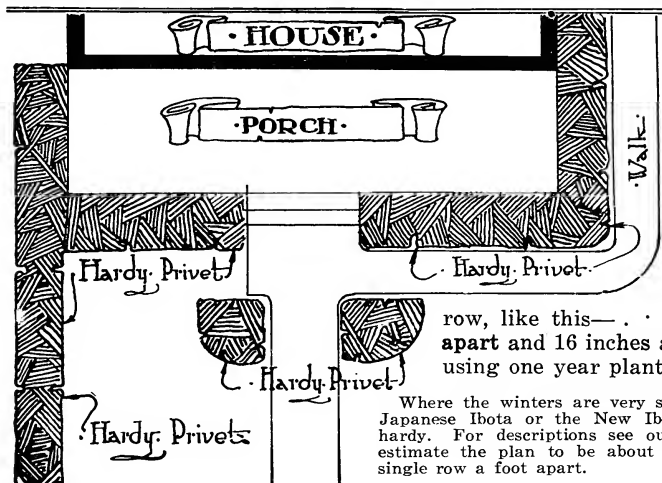


CURVED WALK

KEY—1 Jap. Barberry 24 plants
2 Snowberry 6 plants
COST—For 1 yr. plants, \$3.40; 2 yr. plants, \$5.80



SUGGESTION DIAGRAM NO. 3 (Keyed description on opposite page).



Frequent clipping of privet will keep the plants low and bushy.

Plan D

The planting here is very simple and attractive, nothing but Privet being used. Where the thermometer will not go much below zero we recommend the well known California Privet, as the most economical and always satisfactory. Would advise planting in double row, like this— ; the rows 8 inches apart and 16 inches apart in each row alternately, using one year plants.

Where the winters are very severe we advise planting either the Japanese Iboia or the New Iboium both of which are perfectly hardy. For descriptions see our illustrated general catalog. We estimate the plan to be about 60 feet. For 2 year plants plant single row a foot apart.

	PRICE	Each	80 plants
80 plants California Privet 1 yr. 12 to 18 inches—	.06		4.80
80 plants New Iboium Privet 1 yr. 12 to 18 inches—	.10		8.00

Suggestion Diagram No. 3

(See drawing on opposite page).

This is for the family that loves a great big perennial and annual flower garden. The shrubs and perennials are all keyed as below, while we suggest your own selection of annuals for the inner part of the flower garden. The rose bed in the center adds to its attractiveness.

SHRUBS AND VINES

The numbers 1 to 12 do not apply to similar numbers in the flower garden in the rear. After the number indicating the variety of shrubs the quantity needed is indicated by the second figure.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 Snowberry | 2 Forsythia | 3 Deutzia |
| 4 Snowball | 5 Honeysuckle | 6 Mock Orange |
| 7 Privet | 8 Japanese Barberry | |

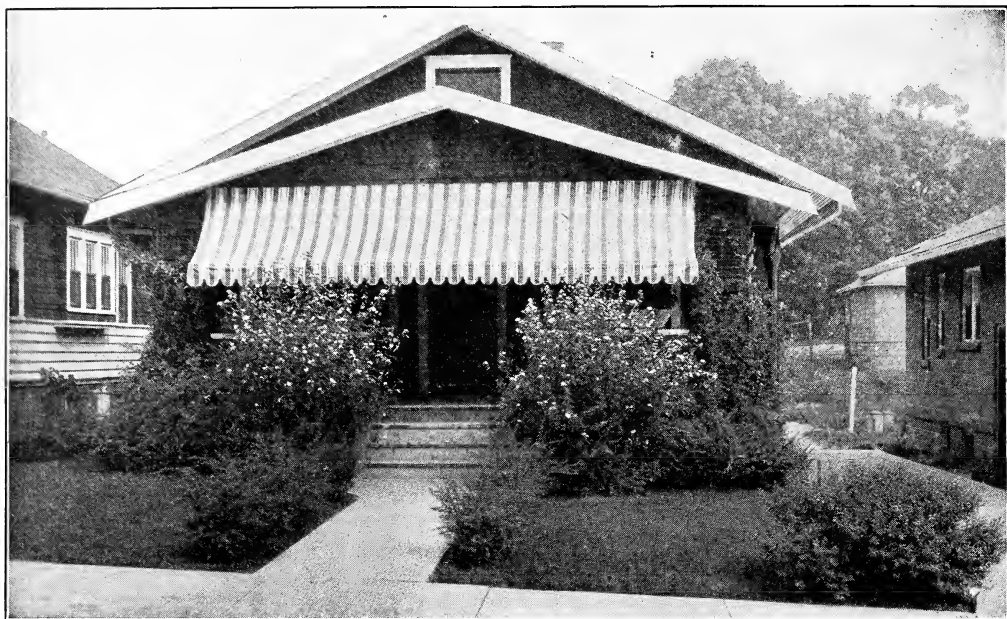
VINES—

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| 9 Clematis | 10 Honeysuckle | 11 Wistaria |
| 12 Climbing Roses, Am. Beauty and Tausendschon | | |

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

The figures after the variety mean the numbers of plants of each required.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Iris Pumila -----18 | 2 Hollyhocks -----12 |
| 3 Golden Glow -----9 | 4 Tritoma -----6 |
| 5 Shasta Daisy -----8 | 6 Delphinium -----12 |
| 7 Mallow Marvel -----4 | 8 Peonies -----8 |
| 9 Platycodons -----9 | 10 Chrysanthemums -----6 |
| 11 Bergamont -----6 | 12 Baby's Breath -----12 |
| 13 Funkia -----12 | 14 Siberian Iris -----18 |
| 15 Hardy Lillies -----6 | 16 Hardy Asters -----8 |
| 17 Aquilegia -----12 | |



Plan E

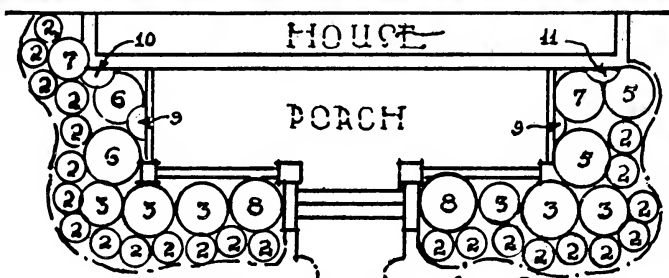
No. 2—24	Barberry	-----	\$3.60
3—6	Spirea, Van Houttei	-----	2.10
4—10	Spirea, A. Waterer	-----	3.50
5—2	Weigelia, Rosea	-----	.90
6—2	Mock Orange	-----	.80
7—1	Persian Lilac	-----	.50
8—2	Althea, Red, White	-----	.80
9—2	Clematis Paniculata	-----	.75
10—2	Perkins Climbing Roses	-----	.75

51 plants heavy 2 yr.

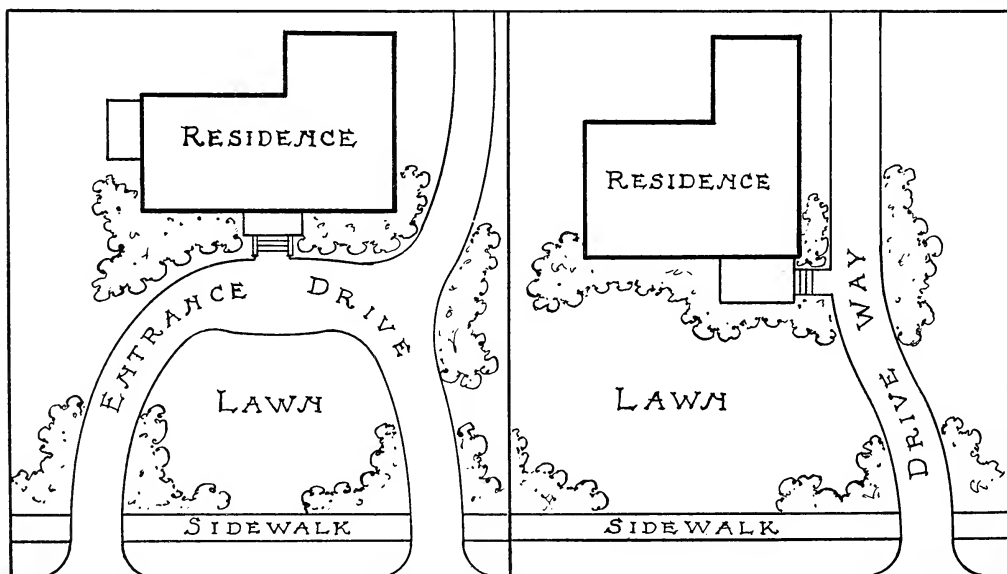
1½-3 ft. for-----\$13.70

51 plants 1 yr. size

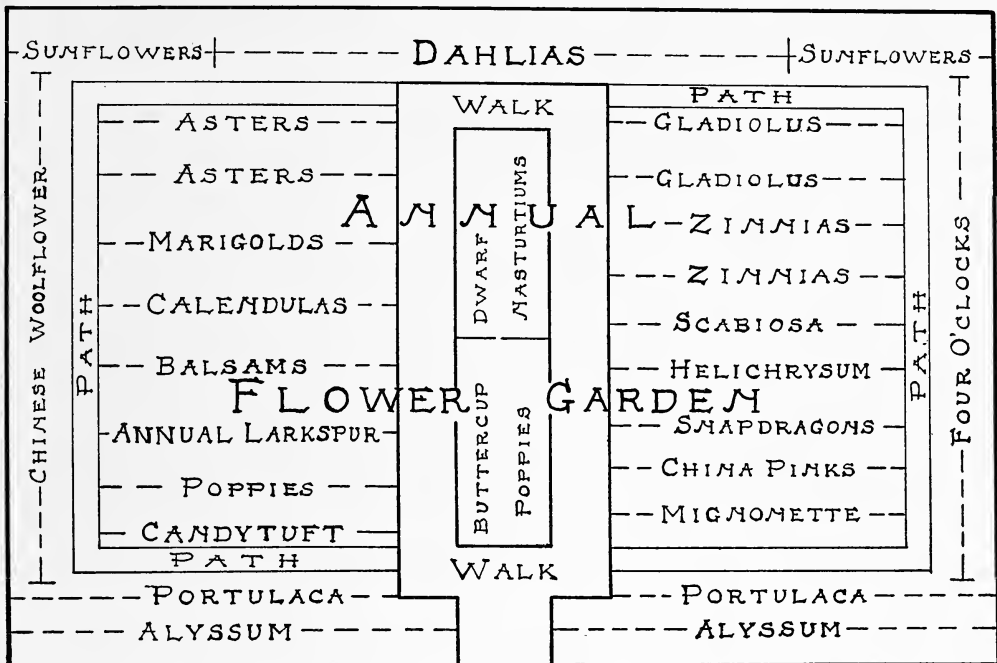
12 to 18 inch for-----\$ 7.20



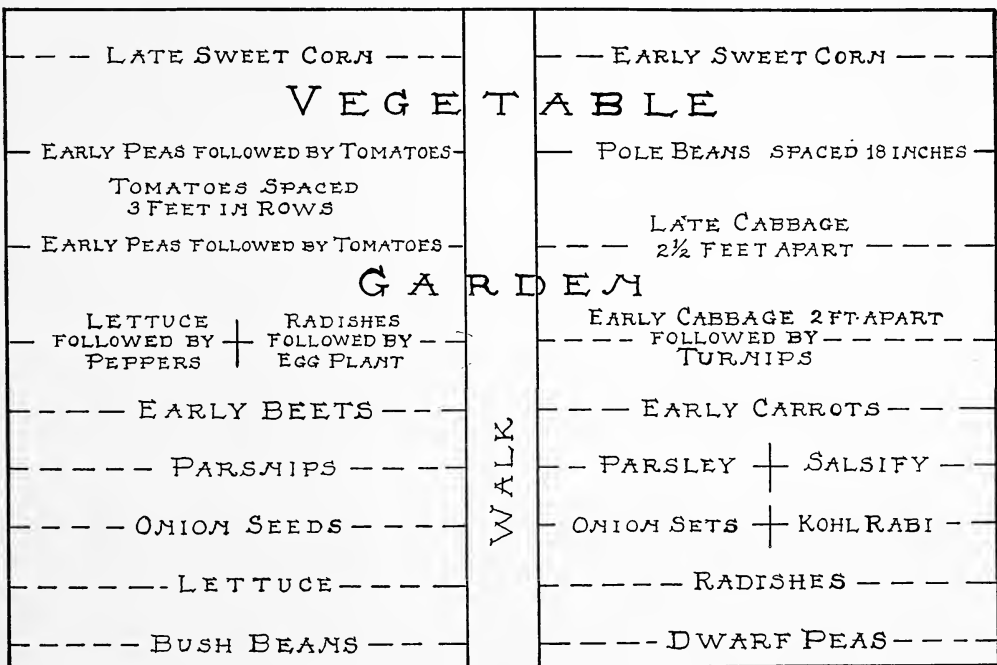
No. 4—10 plants Spirea Anthony Waterer to border small walk.



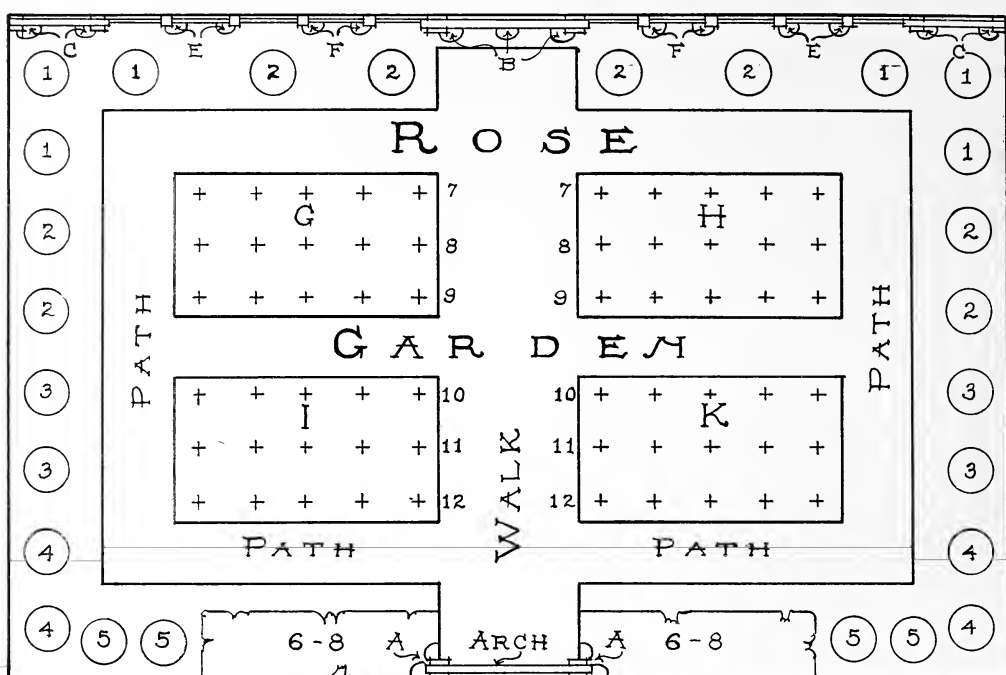
SUGGESTIONS FOR COMBINED DRIVEWAY AND WALK

(Size 30 x 40 feet.) **Annual Flower Garden** (Scale: 1 inch equals 8 feet.)

This is made up with the idea of giving plenty of cut flowers all summer and fall as well as colorful garden display. The taller varieties are arranged in the rear with the low border varieties to the front. All are easy to grow, all are grown from seeds except the Gladioli and Dahlias for which you should purchase bulbs. If you prefer, plant hardy perennials that will live for many years instead of annuals on the outer borders.

(Approximate 30 x 40 feet.) **Vegetable Garden** (Scale: 1 inch equals 8 feet.)

This gives a general idea how vegetables may be arranged for maximum returns. The plan may be altered to meet your tastes for certain vegetables. Take advantage of every chance to replace early vegetables with later ones to get double use of the land and makes succession plantings for a steady supply for your table.



The Complete Rose Garden (Scale: 1 inch equals 8 feet)

By all means grow some roses. Their beauty and fragrance are beyond compare. The varieties mentioned here you can grow successfully even though you are an amateur.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

For Rose Arch and Lattice Fence at Rear

- A—4 plants of American Pillar
- B—3 plants of Excelsa
- C—4 plants of Climbing American Beauty
- E—4 plants of Tausendschon
- F—4 plants of White Dorothy Perkins

HYBRID PERPETUALS

For the Outside Border

- 1—4 plants General Jacqueminot
- 2—4 plants Frau Karl Druschki
- 3—4 plants Mrs. John Laing
- 4—4 plants Paul Neyron
- 5—4 plants George Arends

HYBRID TEA ROSES

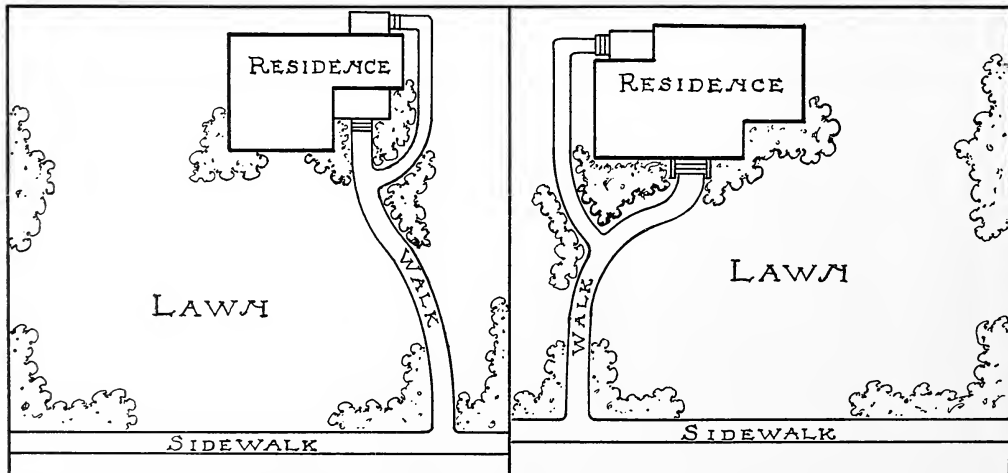
For the Center Beds (each bed about 6x10 feet).

- Beds G and H are the same as follows:
- 7—10 plants Gruss an Teplitz
- 8—10 plants Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
- 9—10 plants Madame Caroline Testout
- Beds I and K are the same as follows:
- 10—10 plants Madame Butterfly
- 11—10 plants Red Radiance
- 12—10 plants Sunburst

For Low Border hedge near entrance.

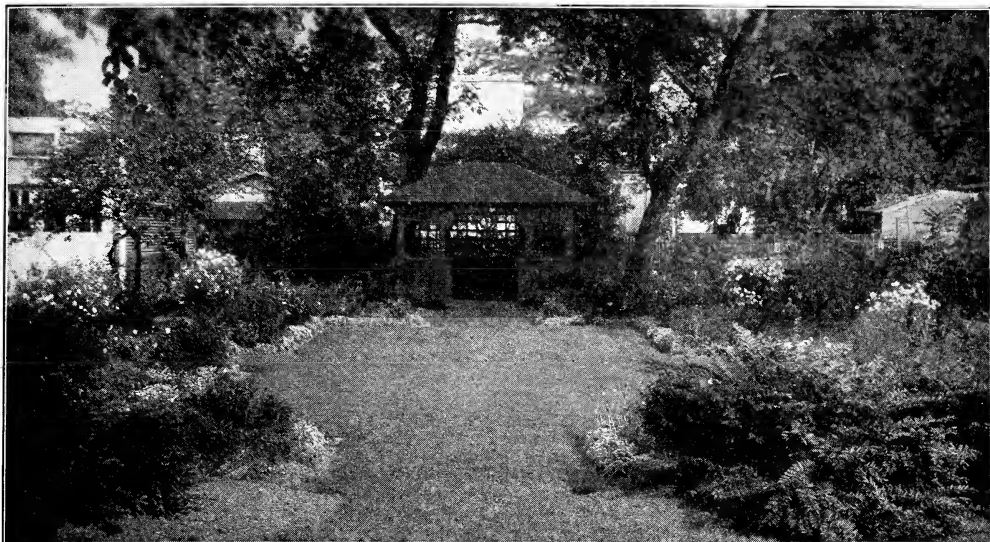
- 6—16 plants Baby Rambler.

PRICE OF ROSES. See list with this booklet, and our complete catalog.



TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR WALK AND BORDER ARRANGEMENT

Well arranged plantings will bring out the beauty of your home, making the residence look as if it really belonged with its surroundings. Plantings at the points suggested tend to make an artistic whole.



Making the Rear Lawn a Haven of Restful Beauty

The plan here is adaptable to almost any rear lawn or back yard, call it what you will. The size as shown here is approximately 25x40 feet (scale 1 inch, 8 feet). If you have more space enlarge the plantings to fit or if your space is smaller reduce the number of plants or omit some of the varieties.

The plan is composed of three parts; on the outside shrub plantings,—inside of the shrubs are hardy perennials and the inner borders are annual flowers. The shrubs and perennials make an ideal frame for the picture—while the annuals allow you to change the effect each season by using different colors.

KEY TO PLANTING

Climbing Roses on Summer House.

- R. 1—4 plants Excelsa
R. 2—2 plants White Dorothy Perkins
R. 3—2 plants American Pillar

Outer Shrubbery Background.

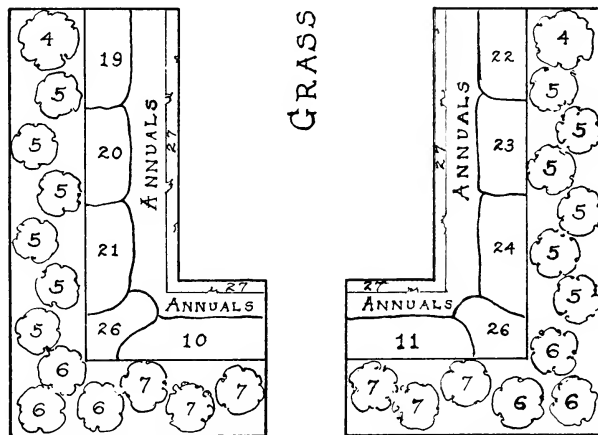
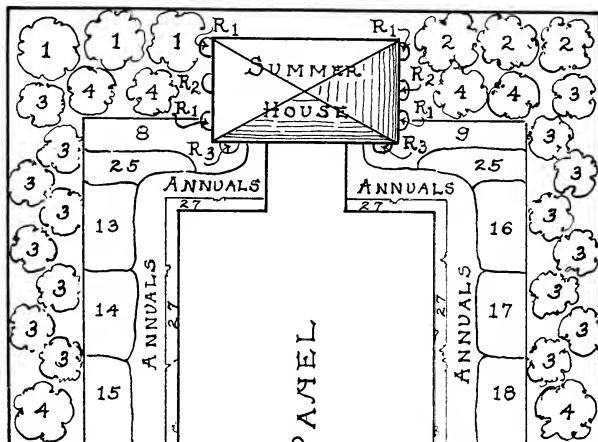
- 1—3 plants Forsythia, Golden Bell
2—3 plants Philadelphus or Mock Orange
3—16 plants Bush Honeysuckle
4—8 plants Hydrangea—Hills or Snow
5—12 plants Deutzia—Pride of Rochester
6—16 plants Snowberry
7—6 plants Indian Currant

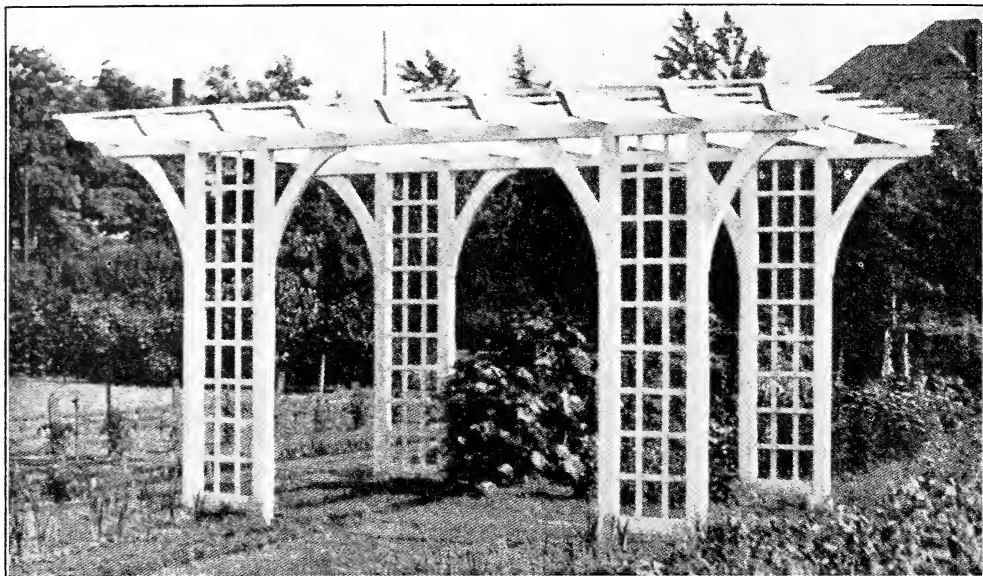
HARDY PERENNIAL GROUPS

- 8—4 plants Peonies, Edulis Superba
9—4 plants Peonies, Festiva Maxima
10—12 plants German Iris
11—12 plants Japanese Iris
12—12 plants Delphinium, Hardy Larkspur
14—12 plants Shasta Daisy
15—12 plants Platycodon Blue
16—12 plants Tritoma, Red Hot Poker
17—12 plants Regal Lilies
18—12 plants Hardy Asters
19—12 plants Platycodon White
20—12 plants Golden Glow
21—12 plants Hardy Baby's Breath
22—18 plants Funkia, Day Lily
23—12 plants Hemerocallis, Lemon Lily
24—12 plants Agullegia, Columbine
25—12 plants Hardy Chrysanthemums
26—12 plants Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors

INNER BORDER OF ANNUALS

We suggest a gay mixture of annuals for cut flowers—choose your own favorites. A low marginal border of white Alyssum as shown by No. 27 will be very effective next to the green turf.





English Arbor Pergola or Trellis

Dimensions: Width 8 feet, Height 8 feet, Length 16 feet.

Material Required

8 Posts-----	4x4 inch by 10 feet	8 Top Lattice-----	1x2 inch by 16 feet
2 Top Beams-----	4x4 inch by 16 feet	32 Side Lattice-----	1x2 inch by 2½ feet
9 Rafters-----	2x6 inch by 10 feet	8 Side Lattice-----	1x2 inch by 7 feet
8 Brackets-----	4x8 inch by 4 feet	4 Bottom Lattice-----	1x4 inch by 2½ feet

Brackets and Rafters cut to pattern. See note below.

An Arbor like the above, covered with Grape Vines will not only be an attractive addition to any home-grounds, but will each year provide an abundance of luscious fruit. These Arbors are usually placed in the back yard, over the walk leading from the house to the garden or garage.

KIND OF LUMBER TO USE. When it is available we advise using Southern Cypress, Cedar or Washington Redwood as being the most durable and satisfactory. They are generally carried in stock by most dealers in the larger cities. Where none of these are available, consult your local lumber dealer, selecting the most durable kind of native lumber available.

PAINTING. All material should be surfaced smooth on all sides and given two coats of white paint before erecting, and another coat after completion.

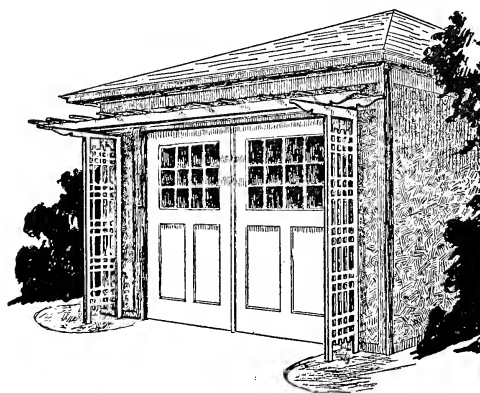
ANCHOR POSTS. When Cypress, Cedar, or Redwood Posts are used they should be set two feet deep in concrete. Nail together each of the four pairs of Posts and lattice before planting, and finish construction after the concrete has hardened. Where other less durable timber is used, it is advisable to use 30 inch Cedar Anchor Posts set two feet deep in concrete bolting the Arbor Posts thereto. When the Cedar Posts are used, the Arbor Posts should be only 8 feet long instead of 10 feet as in above specifications.

BRACKETS OR BRACES. In making the curved brackets it will be less expensive and just as good to have them cut from 2x8 by 4 foot lumber. Spiking two together, or possibly 2x4 brackets instead of 4x4 will give sufficient strength. 4x4 inch straight will be stronger, but would not look as well as curved.

PLANTING. Grapes succeed best in a rather heavy clay loam, but will do well in any good soil. Do not

however plant them in the subsoil that has been excavated from the cellar. Give the vines plenty of good soil to root in, and you will be well repaid each season. If desired you can delay building the Arbor until the vines have had one year's growth.

A PRETTY GARAGE TRIM. As a rule no attempt is made to beautify the Garage. Here is a suggestion that we trust will be appreciated. A neat trellis that anybody can build at a nominal cost. Plant a Pink Dorothy Perkin and Crimson Perkin Rose, one at each side and when in bloom each season your neighbors will all wish they had one like it. Use 2x3 inch posts, 2x4 rafters and 1 by 2 inch lattice.



Customer:—Please do not write above this line.

ORDER BLANK for

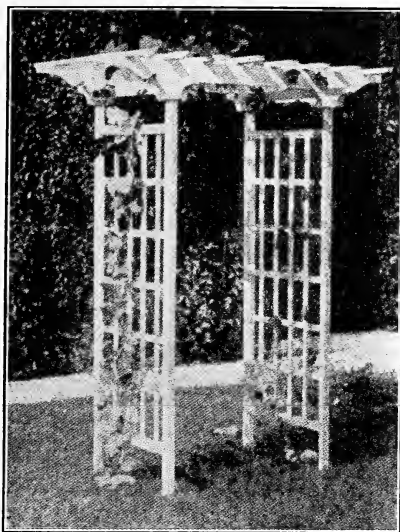
ROSES, SHRUBS, HEDGE PLANTS, VINES, Etc.

THE TEMPLIN-CROCKETT-BRADLEY CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Name _____ Post Office _____ Street No. _____ or R. F. D. _____ County _____ State _____	Date _____ Postal Money Order \$ _____ Express Money Order _____ Bank Draft _____ Postage Stamps . . . _____ Registered Cash . . . _____ Total Amount Enclosed . . . \$ _____
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NOTE: Please use this order blank for all stock needed to carry out suggestions in Planning and Planting the Home Grounds. All shrubs are offered in two sizes on this order blank. Fill in quantity wanted and catalog number and total prices so we will know grade of stock you wish.

Quant'y Wanted	Catalog Number	Names of Varieties Wanted	Total Price
		Plan A, Page 3, 42 Plants. One year, 12 to 18 inches. The Set, \$6.50 Two years, 1½ to 3 ft. The Set, \$13.50	
		Plan B, Page 5, 92 Plants. One year, 12 to 18 inches. The Set, \$9.50 Two years, 1½ to 3 ft. The Set, \$16.95	
		Plan C, Page 7, 40 Plants. One year, 12 to 18 inches. The Set, \$4.15 Two years, 1½ to 3 ft. The Set, \$8.00	
		Plan D, Page 9, 80 Plants. 653 Calif Privet, 1 year, 12 to 18 inches, \$4.80 654½ Ibolium Privet, 12 to 18 inches, \$8.00	
		Plan E, Page 10, 50 Plants. One year, 12 to 18 inches. The Set, \$7.20 Two years, 1½ to 3 ft. The Set, \$13.70	
		Althea Dbl. White. No. 631. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 15c.; doz., \$1.40 No. 831. Two years, 1½ to 2½ ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Althea Dbl. Red. No. 632. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 15c.; doz., \$1.40 No. 832. Two years, 1½ to 2½ ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Barberry. No. 633. One year, 10 to 15 inches, 15c.; doz., \$1.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 No. 652. Two year, extra heavy 12 to 15 inches, 25c.; doz., \$2.50	
		Calycanthus. No. 635. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 835. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Corunus. No. 635½. One year, 12 to 18 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 835½. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Deutzia. No. 636. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 836. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Forsythia. No. 637. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 15c.; doz., \$1.40 No. 837. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Hydrangea P. G. No. 638. One year, 12 to 15 inches, 25c.; doz., \$2.50 No. 838. Two years, 1½ to 2½ ft., 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
		Hydrangea Hills of Snow No. 639. One year, 12 to 15 inches, 30c.; doz., \$2.75 No. 839. Two years, 1½ to 2½ ft., 60c.; doz., \$6.00	
		Bush Honey Suckle No. 640. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 15c.; doz., \$1.40 No. 840. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Pussy Willow. No. 641. One year, 18 to 24 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 841. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; doz., \$3.50	
		Mock Orange. No. 642. One year, 12 to 18 inches; 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 842. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Golden Elder. No. 643. One year, 10 to 15 ins., 25c.; doz., \$2.00 No. 843. Two years, 1½ to 2½ ft., 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
		Common Snowball. No. 644. One year, 12 to 15 ins., 25c.; doz., \$2.40 No. 844. Two years, 1½ to 2½ ft., 50c.; doz., \$5.00	
		Snowberry No. 645. One year, 12 to 18 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 845. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
		Indian Currant. No. 646. One year, 12 to 18 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 846. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Spirea. Anthony No. 647. One year, 10 to 12 ins, branched, 20c., doz., \$1.75 Waterer No. 847. Two years, 12 to 15 ins, bushy, 40c., doz., \$4.00	
		Spirea. Golden No. 648. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 20c.; doz., \$1.75 Leaved No. 848. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
		Spirea. Thun- No. 649. One year, 10 to 12 inches, branched, 20c.; doz., \$1.75 bergii No. 849. Two years, 12 to 15 inches, bushy, 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
		Spirea. Van No. 650. One year, 12 to 18 inches, 15c.; doz., \$1.40 Houttei No. 850. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Tamarix. No. 650½. One year, 12 to 18 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 850½. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; doz., \$4.00	
		Weigela Rosea. No. 651. One year, 12 to 18 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 851. Two years, 2 to 3 ft., 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
		Weigela Nana Var. No. 651½. One year, 12 to 15 ins., 20c.; doz., \$1.75 No. 851½. Two years, 2 to 2½ ft., 45c.; doz., \$4.50	
Total Amount forwarded			



Rose Arch

Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Width 3 feet. Length 5 feet.

MATERIAL

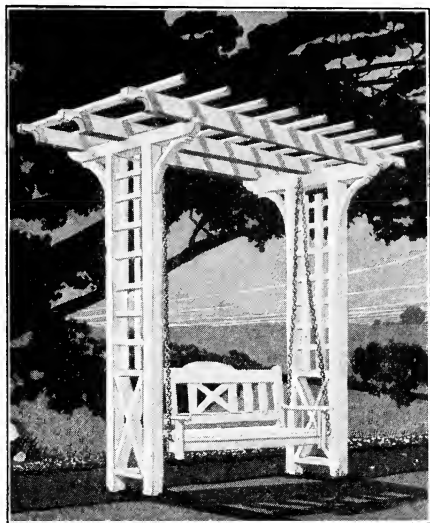
4 Posts	3x3 inches by 9 feet
2 Top Beams	2x6 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet
2 Top Lattice	1x2 inches by 5 feet
8 Side Lattice	1x2 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet
14 Side Lattice	1x2 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet

The general instructions on the opposite page for erecting the grape arbor, kinds of material to use, anchor posts, curved brackets, etc., will apply equally well on the Rose Arch and Pergola illustrated above.

PERGOLA FOR FLOWERING VINES

The illustration of Grape Arbor on opposite page may be used for a smaller Arbor or Pergola for flowering vines, by reducing the size and using lighter material.

We would suggest 6 by 8 feet, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, using 3x3 inch posts and beams, 2x4 inch rafters, 2x4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 side lattice. Any carpenter can make up the specifications for material.



Pergola Swing

Height 8 feet. Width 3 feet. Length 5 feet.

MATERIAL

4 Posts	4x4 inch by 10 feet
2 Crossing Beams	4x6 inch by 6 feet
3 Top Beams	3x6 inch by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet
4 Brackets	4x4 inch by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet
9 Top Lattice	1x2 inch by 7 feet

Side Lattice

About 36 lineal feet	1x2 inches
About 30 lineal feet	1x4 inches

Material for Swing Seat.

About 30 lineal feet, size 2x4 inches.
1 piece for back, 2x5 by 4 feet.
14 lineal feet, 1x4 inches for back slats.
32 lineal feet, 1x2 inches for bottom slats.

The frame, side arms and lower back pieces are all 2x4.

Any carpenter with the above illustration and these dimensions will have no trouble to construct this swing. Two 12 foot lengths of chain will be required. If desired the Seat may be built with 1x2 inch lattice back.

The Principles of Planting

Shrubby, Roses, Vines or Other Dormant Stock.

The careful and correct planting of shrubs has much to do with the way the shrubs will perform for you in later years. It pays well in later results to give each plant the very best start you can.

WHEN TO PLANT. Although some experts claim that planting may be done every day of the year we believe that the proper time is when the plant is in a naturally dormant condition—that is in the spring and in the fall after the growth has started. Fall planting is just as desirable as spring planting ninety-nine times out of a hundred. However, go to the precaution of protecting the plants over the first winter.

If possible prepare the land in the fall for spring planting. If not do it as early in the spring as you can work the ground. Dig down deep mixing in rotted manure, compost and decayed leaves. Remember you are starting a plantation that will last for years. And do not plant shrubs in a low spot where water stands.

As soon as the shrubs arrive heel them in or if you are already to plant, just put them in a tub or pail with the roots in water. A wet burlap sack will keep the wind and sun off them. All broken roots should be taken off with a clean cut.

SETTING. Make a hole broad enough and deep enough to hold the roots spread out naturally. If the roots are crowded into too small a space, your shrub will show it later. Set the shrub so that it will stand at the same level it did in the nursery row or an inch or two deeper. Hold the stalks with one

hand while with the other sprinkle on fine loose soil so that the small roots are completely covered.

Shake the stalks up and down to let the dirt get in and around better. When the hole is about half full, pour in some water and tread the soil down hard. Then tread down again when the soil is nearly even with the surface. Leave loose soil on top to keep the moisture from evaporating and to prevent baking. When the shrub is firmly set, the top should be cut back. If there are any weak canes cut them off entirely and cut the rest back half way.

CUTTING THE TOPS BACK. The reason for this is plain. When the shrub is taken out of the nursery, no matter how much care is used, many of the finer feeding roots are broken off. With so much of the root system gone it is only fair to cut back the tops to balance the plant up and give the roots a chance to support the top.

WINTER PROTECTION is not always necessary but it's a safeguard we like to take for the more tender varieties. After the ground freezes cover the soil around the stalks over the roots with a few inches of straw, well rotted manure or leaves, anything that will keep the frost in the ground and yet that air can get through is sufficient. This prevents the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter that is so liable to push up the roots and expose them to severe freezing.



It's not a Home till it's Planted



AFTER

BEFORE